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rising and the War of the Spanish Succession, a connection which makes a study of the Rákóczi movement indispensable to all who would understand the European politics of that momentous period. What is, perhaps, most remarkable in this book is the fairness and breadth of sympathy with which the author has treated a subject, every phase of which has given rise to passionate controversy. A patriotic Hungarian who is able to recognize the shortcomings of his national heroes, to understand the point of view of the Hapsburgs, and to do justice to Ferdinand II., Leopold I., and even Cardinal Kollonics, represents a type not too common on either side of the Leitha. Every lover of the Dual Monarchy must wish to see the history of the chequered relations between Austria and Hungary treated always in the same liberal, wise, and generous spirit.

R. H. LORD.

William Augustus Duke of Cumberland: his Early Life and Times (1721-1748). By EVAN CHARTERIS, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1913. Pp. xi, 376.)

TORSOS are always a bit unsatisfying, and it is open to question whether the Duke of Cumberland's portrait is worth the artistic and elaborate frame which has been constructed for it. Otherwise, it would be difficult to pass any adverse criticism on this admirable book. The author is thoroughly at home in the period: he knows his sources, both printed and manuscript; he is familiar with the standard histories and biographies, with the contemporary memoirs, and the literature in poetry and prose. Moreover, bearing his learning lightly, he writes with spirit and distinction, in a style salted with epigram and apt quotations and illustrations. In short, here is one of those oases, all too rare, where even the most jaded reviewer may find refreshment. The work is confined to the early life and times of the Duke of Cumberland, from his birth in 1721 to the end of the War of the Austrian Succession in 1748. By a curious coincidence, Sir George Otto Trevelyan and Lord Rosebery, in their respective masterpieces of eighteenth-century biography, produced only fragments, unwilling, perhaps, that the reader should become sated at the feast. In Charles James Fox and the elder Pitt they were happy in choosing subjects to inspire their best eloquence. Heavily handicapped in his choice of a hero, Mr. Charteris, nevertheless, challenges comparison, both in excellence and interest, with his two predecessors, hitherto pre-eminent in the field. In order to do it, however, he has been obliged to use those extraordinary arts by which Gladstone is said to have "brightened the driest details and made the wilderness . . . to blossom like a rose".

The aim of the writer is to rehabilitate the "Butcher Duke", by repudiating the calumnies with which the Jacobites have blackened his

memory and by showing how he was really regarded by the majority of his contemporaries. As a part of his plan he has thought it expedient, "at the risk of traversing some familiar ground, to emphasize the extent to which Cumberland was a reflexion and epitome of the political, moral, and social conditions of the age". To this we owe fascinating chapters on social conditions and amusements in London; on the court of George I.; and the family of George II. While none of them are remarkable for substantial novelty of findings on the life of the period, as a whole, the freshness of the presentation and new illustrative details make them welcome contributions. They help to show that if Cumberland was "no fanatical adherent to clemency or pity", much may be explained by the environment in which he was reared. His addiction to dull, coarse intrigues was a part of the family heritage, while his propensity for gambling and his patronage of prize-fighting and other brutalizing sports were characteristic of his day. On the other hand, he had a praiseworthy devotion to duty and a "grave concern for the public interest", he did effective work as an army organizer, and, though he was a relentless disciplinarian—"outrageously and shockingly military" to the spoiled type of officer of those easy-going days—he managed to enjoy great popularity with the mass of his soldiers. Vivid and detailed accounts of Fontenoy and Laffelt are supplemented by a discriminating estimate of Cumberland as a general. Little more than a boy in years, he was pitted against the greatest military genius of the age and he was hampered by the supineness of his allies; yet, after all allowance has been made, he lacked the essential qualities of a great commander. Certainly, there was much insight in the remark of a witty Frenchman: "We knew better than to take him prisoner. He does us too much service at the head of your army." On the other hand, his biographer does much to blunt the edge of the traditional denunciation of his responsibility for the bloodthirsty suppression of the vanquished followers of Prince Charlie. Mr. Charteris points out that he was in constant communication with the government; that the ministry insisted on drastic measures; that he tried gentle means at first; that he punished soldiers guilty of excesses; that his subordinates went beyond their instructions when he let go the leash; and that there is little evidence of personal cruelties on his part.

For other contributions in this stimulating volume a mere mention must suffice. It is made clearer than ever before that Frederick, Prince of Wales, was goaded into opposition by unparental animosity of his father and mother, and that Anne, later Princess of Orange, was an arch trouble-maker in George II.'s unlovely family. New documentary evidence is given to show that France was aware of the great commercial issues lying behind the disputes between Great Britain and Spain. Also, manuscript material is cited to confirm the view, recently gaining ground, that the older historians went too far in belittling Newcastle. Scattered through the work are lifelike vignettes of Stair, de

Saxe, Ligonier, and other leading figures of the time. Among the choice specimens of wit which abound it would be difficult to make a selection; but only Fielding or Smollett could describe incidents such as that to be found on page 64. There are few facts or opinions to which the reviewer can take exception. However, it seems hardly correct to cite the case of Walpole to prove that George II. could not keep a popular minister out of office; he recalled him because he proved indispensable (p. 73). A statement (p. 85) gives the impression that Vauban was alive in the middle of the century, whereas he died in 1707. No evidence is given to show that Craggs, the father as well as the son, died of small-pox. It is commonly said that the cause of the former's death was suicide or a "lethargic fit". These, however, are mere details. In conclusion, it may be said that, as Thackeray produced a famous novel without a hero, so the present author has provided us with an excellent historical biography in which the hero is by no means the Hamlet of the piece.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Les Grands Orateurs de la Révolution—Mirabeau—Vergniaud—Danton—Robespierre. Par A. AULARD, Professeur à l'Université de Paris. (Paris: F. Rieder et Cie. 1914. Pp. 303.)

THESE four studies on Mirabeau, Vergniaud, Danton, and Robespierre are reprinted with little change from Aulard's *Les Orateurs de la Révolution*. Mirabeau suffers most, Vergniaud least, in the transfer. A long and interesting study on the plagiarism of Mirabeau as an orator has been omitted, while an addition has been made to the chapter on Vergniaud, some two pages being devoted to the constitution prepared by him in 1793. The changes consist of condensations and some slight alterations of language, mostly at the opening of chapters or sections. The studies have been given a more popular appearance by the elimination of most of the foot-notes. No attempt was made to rewrite the studies, taking advantage of the work that has been done during the quarter of a century since the original volumes appeared. Such a rewriting would have made both the Mirabeau and the Danton more valuable, Danton especially benefitting by M. Aulard's important studies and by the volume of speeches compiled by Fribourg. The fact that the volume is a reprint explains the large amount of space given to Vergniaud, nearly a hundred pages, while Mirabeau is disposed of in sixty. This disproportion is due to the excision of the chapter on the collaborators of Mirabeau, which consisted of some forty pages. In a volume devoted to the orators of the legislative assembly, it may have been permissible to give so much space to the leading orator of the assembly, but certainly Vergniaud is out of drawing when he appears in a group with Mirabeau, Danton, and Robespierre, and occupies more canvas than any one of the others. The scheme of treatment varies but little for the different studies. It consists of a brief sketch of the life of the orator,